JANUARY 15. 1739,40. NUMB. 579.

The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Friday last the Governor sent down to the House of Representatives the following MESSAGE, *in Answer to their* ADDRESS *of the 5th Instant.*

His Honour the Governor in Council to the Gentlemen of the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR dutiful Expressions of his Majesty's, your Gratitude for the many Blessings you enjoy under his Government, and the just Sense you entertain of my Concern for the Safety of the Province, notwithstanding our Difference of Opinion in other Matters, render your Address very acceptable to me. I should have thought my self happy not to have been laid under a Necessity, by the Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, of pressing a Matter so disagreeable to the Religious Sentiments of many of the Inhabitants of this Province; but as I think my self indispensibly obliged by the Duty I owe to his Majesty, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in me by your honourable Proprietors, and from a disinterested Regard for the Lives and Fortunes of the People under my Government, to warn you of the impending Danger, I hope you likewise, will have patience with me, and continue to entertain the same charitable Sentiments of my Intentions.

In my Speech to you at your first Meeting, I considered you as the Representatives of the whole Body of the People, as a part of the Legislature, and as Protestants, and as such I desired you to turn your Thoughts upon the defenceless State of the Province, and to put yourselves into such a Condition, as becomes loyal Subjects to his Majesty, and Lovers of your Religion and Liberties. As it did not become me to distinguish the particular Religious Persuasion of every Member of your House, I could speak of your Religion no otherwise, than in Contradistinction to the bloody Religion of *France* and *Spain*: But now, from what you yourselves have declared, I must lament the unhappy Circumstances of a Country, populous indeed, extensive in its Trade, blessed with many natural Advantages, and capable of defending itself, but from a religious Principle of its Representatives against bearing of Arms, subject to become the Prey of the first Invader, and more particularly of its powerful Neighbours, who are known to be well armed, regular in their Discipline, inured to Fatigue, and from thence capable of making long Marches, in Alliance with many Nations of *Indians*, and of a boundless Ambition.

Far be it from me to attempt the least Invasion on your Charter, or your Laws for Liberty of Conscience, or to engage any Assembly in Measures that may introduce Persecution for Conscience-sake. I have always been a profess'd Advocate for Liberty, both Civil and Religious, as the only rational Foundation of Society, and I trust that no Station of Life will ever alter my Sentiments. Religion, where its Principles are not destructive to civil Society, is to be judged of by HIM only who is the Searcher of all Hearts, and I think it is as unreasonable to persecute Men for their Religious Opinions as for their Faces: But as the World is now circumstanced, no Purity of Heart, no Set of religious Principles will protect us from an Enemy. Were we even to content ourselves with Cottages, and the spontaneous Productions of Nature, they would rob us of of the very Soil: But where Treasure is, they will be eager and watchful to break in and Spoil us of it. You yourselves have seen the Necessity of acting in civil Affairs as Jurymen and Judges, to convict and condemn such little Rogues to Death as break into your Houses, and of acting in other Offices, where Force must necessarily be used for the Preservation of the publick Peace: And are the Fruits of your Labour, and the Labour of your Forefathers reserved only to be given up all at once to his Majesty's Enemies, and the Enemies of your Religion and Liberties? The Freeholders of the Province have chosen you for their Representatives, and many of the principal Inhabitants have publickly petitioned you, that some Measures may be taken for the Defence of the Country: Where then will be the Inconsistency or Partiality of complying with what I have recommended and they have desired? Whatever Expence it shall be attended with, they will with Reason expect you shall bear your Proportion of it, as was done here in the Sum granted to Queen *Anne* for reducing *Canada*, and as has always been done by Men of the same religious Persuasions in *Britain* for carrying on a War against the publick Enemy; but none of them I believe are so unreasonable as to expect, that such as are principled against bearing Arms shall be compelled to act, or be punished for not acting, against their Consciences. This I am instructed by your Proprietors, in a manner most affectionate to you, to guard you from, and this is perfectly agreeable to my own Inclinations.

A Mind employed as mine has been about the Defence of the Province, has long since made it self acquainted with

with the Powers granted in the Royal Charter for that End; and I think it may be reaſonably concluded from the very Paragraph now tranſcribed in your Addreſs, that the firſt Proprietor, tho' one of the People called *Quakers*, muſt have entertained an Opinion (however different from yours) of the Lawfulneſs and Neceſſity of bearing Arms in Defence of his Government againſt the Invaſion of Enemies, otherwiſe he would not have accepted of the Powers of a Captain-General in that Charter. How far thoſe Powers can operate upon a free People, without the Interpoſition of a particular Law, any Perſon of a ſmall ſhare of Knowledge in the Conſtitution of his Country, may eaſily determine. Is any Man obliged without Law to equip himſelf with Arms and neceſſary Accoutrements, to learn the Uſe of them, to obey his Officers, or even to face an Enemy in time of Danger? An Officer without legal Authority, and Men under no legal Obligations, may indeed exhibit a pretty piece of Pageantry for a little time, but can be of no real Service in the Defence of a Country, or be long kept together; for as Humour brought them together, Caprice will ſoon diſband them; and this I am informed was the End of the Shew in the time of a former Governor; and tho' attempted to be revived by another, could never be accompliſhed: Beſides, what could two or three hundred Men, if ſo many could be perſuaded to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt of their Countrymen, do in Defence of a Country of ſuch Extent, and liable to be attack'd both by Sea and Land.

From His Majeſty's Royal Virtues, and His impartial Regard for all His Subjects, I agree with you, that we have Reaſon to hope for a Share of his Protection with his other Subjects in *America*: But ſhould we declare we are unwilling to be at any Expence, or to expoſe our Perſons to any Danger, and at the ſame time implore the Aſſiſtance of our Mother Country, I fear we ſhall rather expoſe ourſelves to Deriſion and Contempt, than obtain its Compaſſion or Protection.

Every Man that acknowledges the Superintendance of one Supreme Being in the Affairs of the World, muſt be ſenſible, that without his Bleſſing, all we do will come to nothing: And yet we build, we plant, we ſow, and we ſend Ships to Sea, concluding that theſe are neceſſary Means for accompliſhing the Ends deſired: But that we ſhould do all theſe, and at the ſame time expect that God ſhould fight our Battles without preparing ourſelves the neceſſary Means for our Defence, I confeſs, can be no more reconciled to my Underſtanding, than that, Becauſe the Lord ſtills the raging Waves of the Sea, the Seamen may therefore leave the Sails of the Ship ſtanding, and go to ſleep in a Storm; or that Watchmen are therefore unneceſſary, becauſe, *Except the Lord keep the City, the Watchman waketh but in vain.*

But perhaps I may be thought to have gone out of my Province, therefore ſhall return once more to beſeech you, out of the ſincereſt Affection for your Intereſts, to act, as undoubtedly will be expected of you by his Majeſty, for the Security of this Part of his Dominions, as becomes Proteſtants, and Lovers of your Liberties, your Country and your Families.

Philad. Jan. 10. 1739. *GEO. THOMAS.*

By his Honour's Command,
THOMAS LAWRIE, *Secretary.*

LONDON.

Octob. 5. Our Letters from Vienna bring us the following Extract of a Reſcript ſent by the Emperor to all his Miniſters abroad, relating to the Conduct of the Veldt Marſhal Count Wallis and General Neuperg: That Count Wallis gave the Turks Leiſure to ſeize upon Semendria, notwithſtanding his Orders were to march towards the Morava; from whence proceeded all the ill Succeſs of the Campaign; that by his ſtaying ſo long in the Lines of Belgrade, without any Manner of Neceſſity, the Horſe ſuffer'd great Inconveniencies. That notwithſtanding the Orders ſent him not to attack the Turks before he had aſſembled all his Troops, he raſhly engag'd at Crotſka with only 18 Companies of Grenadiers and the Horſe; that the Troops were conducted on this Occaſion contrary to all the Rules of War, ſince they were led on to attack before they had time to put themſelves in Order; and that the Bravery of the Troops, and the Vigour with which the Infantry put a Stop to the Enemy's Fury, ſufficiently ſhew that the ill Succeſs of the Affair of Crotſka ought not to be imputed to them, but entirely to the General who commanded there: That the painful Marches performed afterwards by the Army compleated its Ruin. That the Accounts and Letters ſent by Count Wallis, were always ſtuffed with Contradictions and Obſcurity; that having had full Powers to Treat of Peace, he committed ſuch Blunders in that Affair, that it was judg'd neceſſary to put Count Neuperg in his room; that Count Wallis without adviſing with anybody, ſent the Count de Groſs to the Grand Vizir's Camp, and charged him with Commiſſions which could not but be prejudicial to Belgrade; and that, ſince that Time, he repreſented the State of Affairs in the worſt Light, and in his Letters inſiſted, in very ſtrong Terms, on the Neceſſity of parting with that Place. That Count Neuperg is as much to blame as the Veldt-Marſhal, ſince the Conduct he was to obſerve was plainly ſet forth in his Inſtructions, if there was no Poſſibility of ſaving Belgrade; in which Caſe he was to have ſtipulated certain Advantages for the Security of the Emperor's Hereditary Countries; but that his Conduct has been ſo contrary to the Orders ſent him, that he never will be able to produce one in his Defence. That he went to the Grand Vizir's Camp without Leave from his Imperial Majeſty, without giving him Notice of it, and even without demanding Hoſtages for his own Safety. That during his Stay with the Grand Vizir, he did not write either to the Emperor or the Council of War about the State of his Negotiations, under a frivolous Pretext to avoid giving Umbrage to the Vizir. That when General Succow wrote to Court that Belgrade would hold out to the End of September, and Count Wallis at the ſame Time writ that the Place was loſt without any Reſource, Count Neuperg was immediately inform'd of the former Advice, to the end that he might manage Matters accordingly: But that as all theſe Precautions have not prevented the Errors committed, his Imperial Majeſty has a Right to lay all the Blame upon thoſe two Generals, &c.

FREDE-

FREDERICA in Georgia, Novemb. 30. 1739.

On the 13th Inſt. the Spaniards landed on the Iſland of Amelia, fell upon a Plantation there, and ſurprized 2 Highland Men, who being weak, after Sickneſs, were walking in the Woods unarm'd; the Spaniards fired a Volley of Shot upon them. A Scout Boat that lay upon Guard in the River, taking the Alarm, landed ſome Men, and a Party followed from the Fort; upon which the Spaniards retired very precipitately, but cut off and carried away the 2 Highland-Men's Heads, and cut and mangled their Bodies in a moſt barbarous Manner. The Alarm being given to Fort St. Andrews on the Iſland of Cumberland, Capt. Mackey, who commanded there, ſent Adjutant Hugh Mackey with a Party to reinforce the Garriſon on Amelia, and guard the Plantations. On the 15th Adjutant Hugh Mackey wrote an Account, that the Spaniards were again landed on the Iſland of Amelia, for they heard Guns fired in the thickeſt of the Woods, and that they believed them to be numerous, and that they intended to attack the Fort. The Advices arrived here on the 16th at Night. On the 17th, a little before Noon, General Oglethorpe ſet out with 4 rowing Boats, and reach'd the Fort of Amelia (which is 50 Miles from hence, tho' the Wind was contrary) by 10 at Night: As he paſſed by St. Andrews, he heard that there had been Guns fired, and that they believed Amelia was attack'd, but on his Arrival there, he found the Spaniards had not attack'd them, but had kept their Numbers conceal'd in the Woods. By Day-break he ſet out, taking two more Boats, and rowed round the Iſland, which is about Forty Miles in Circumference, to attack the Boats that had brought the Spaniards there, but finding none, he landed with Fifty Men, and march'd through the Iſland, and found the Spaniards Track, followed it Sixteen Miles through the Woods to the Place where they had embark'd on their Launches, which as he afterwards heard, was about two Hours before his Boats had reach'd the South of the Iſland, their Scout Boats having diſcovered his Boats at Dawn of Day. He return'd hither on the 20th before Day. The Men having rowed 148 Miles, and march'd 32 Miles by Land in the Space of 2 Days and an half.

We have juſt received Advice, that the Spaniards have march'd a large Body of Men, down to St. John's River. The General ſets out to morrow to watch their Motions.

NEW-YORK, Decemb. 31.

Saturday laſt Capt. Woodford arrived here from Madeira, by whom we have Advice, That War was proclaim'd in England againſt Spain. That ſix Men of War from England, are ſailed from Madeira for Jamaica. And that a Man of War of 40 *Guns,* 2 *Bombs and* 3 *Fire-Ships, with* 4 *Store Ships, were juſt arrived at Madeira and bound to Jamaica. And that a Man of War of* 50 *Guns, was alſo arrived at Madeira, bound to Barbadoes with the Governor of that Iſland on board.--- By a Letter from London, via Madeira, that Admiral Haddock has taken a Spaniſh Ship of* 48 *Guns, and ſent her into Plymouth; the Plate on Board is ſaid to be valued at One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds Sterling.*

WHEREAS Notice was ſometime ago given, to all indebted to the Eſtate of *Thomas Sharp* (late of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, deceas'd) to pay their ſeveral Debts; and yet but few ſuitable Compliances made: This is further to inform all indebted, that failing their making Payment, or giving ſufficient Security before the enſuing Court of *March*, they ſhall be ſued without Exception, by *John Hopkins*, and *John Inglis*, } Adminiſtrators.

RUN away the 13th Inſt. from *William Blair* of *Middleton* in *Cheſter* County, a Servant Lad, named *James Odonally*, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, middle Stature, a brisk Blade, ſhort black curl'd Hair, freſh Complexion, a little pock-mark'd: Had on a good Suit of home made Cloaths of a light brown Colour, a good linnen Shirt, a new felt Hat, bluiſh yarn Stockings, new Shoes with broad braſs Buckles, and blue and white ſpotted Mittins. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by *William Blair.*

ON the 29th of *December* paſt, the Houſe of *William Harriſon*, on *Paſſyunck* Road near *Philadelphia*, was broke open, and the following Goods taken out, viz. Several Holland Shirts, ſome ruffled and ſome plain, two pair of Breeches, one of olive-colour'd Cloth, the other black ſilk Camblet, a new Engliſh Bever Hat, a new brown natural Wig, a new pair of black ſilk Stockings, and a new pair of pearl colour'd Ditto, with ſeveral other pair of black ſilk Ditto, two new ſilk Handkerchiefs, a Tortoiſe ſhell Snuff Box with a bath metal Rim, and ſtudded with Gold, ſeveral Dozen of compound metal Shoe Buckles to the Value of about 5 *l.* Sterl. an India Calabaſh that holds better than a Jill and ſhap'd like a Pear, tip'd with Silver and a Silver Screw with a Cork ſet in it for the Top; ſeveral Caſes of Razors with two in each Caſe; ſome Paper Money and ſome Silver of a very old Stamp, *&c. &c. &c.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief or Thieves ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, or the Goods had again, ſhall have *Forty ſhillings* Reward paid by *William Harriſon.*

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

A Tract of Land and Meadow, containing 2237 Acres lying at *Paquaeſs*, in *Hunterdon* County, in *Weſt-New-Jerſey*, bounded on the North by Mr. *John Reading*'s Land, on the Eaſt by Mr. *Daniel Coxe*'s, and on the Weſt by Mr. *Joſeph Kelby*'s. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe, may apply to *Thomas Glentworth*, near the *Poſt-Office* in *Philadelphia*, who is impowered to ſell the ſame.

ON the 8th Inſtant abſented, from his Maſter *John Pricket*, a Servant Man, named *John Mahany*, purchas'd the Day before of Capt. *Atwood*, a young well ſet Man, about 22 years of Age, with but one Eye, his right Eye being loſt by an Accident: He had on a Suit of dark Iriſh Frize, much worn, old black Pluſh Breeches, grey worſted Stockings, a ſpeckled Handkerchief about his Head, a Felt Hat, and a pretty good Wig in his Pocket. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and brings him to Capt. *Atwood* in this City, ſhall have *Thirty ſhillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by *John Pricket.*

THere is at the Plantation of *James Prowel* of *Vincent* Townſhip in *Cheſter* Couuty, a little bay ſtray Horſe, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock with SA. The Owner is deſired to come and take him away, deſcribing his natural Marks, and paying the Charges.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms,

A TRACT of 1250 Acres of Land, formerly *Nathan Stanbury's*, in the *Great Swamp*, in *Morris* County, *West-Jersey*, adjoining to Land, late *William Biddle's*, now *Samuel Johnson's*, also to a Tract on the West side of *Muskonetung* River, bounding North on *John Bowlsby's* Line: Any Person inclining to purchase, may, for further Information, apply to *Robert Jordan* in *Philadelphia*, to *Isaac Decow* in *Burlington*, or to *Edward Rockhill*, living near the Premisses.

Just Imported from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by *EDWARD BRIDGES*,
At his House (the Corner of *Walnut street* in *Front-street*) commonly called the *Scales*:

VAriety of East India and European Goods, as Silks, Linnen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Checks and other Manchester Manufactory, black and green Oil Cloth, Nutmegs and Cloves, Double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Lead in smal Bars; 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 penny Nails, English Cordage, and double Flint Wine Glasses, at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money or the usual Credit.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship *Apollo*,

A Parcel of likely SERVANTS, Men and Boys, whose Times are to be disposed of, by *Stedman* and *Robertson*, at their Store in *Water-street*; where any Persons may be furnished with great Variety of European Goods reasonably for ready Money or short Credit.

PATRICK GRÆME intending for *Britain* in a short Time, Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to him, to pay their respective Ballances.

Sundry Sorts of European and East-India GOODS, are to be Sold by said *Patrick Græme*, at very reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or two Months Credit.

RUN away on 19th Instant, from Lodowick Debler *of the Township of* Amity, Philadelphia *County, a* Dutch *Servant Lad, named* John Sedimon, *about* 17 *Years of Age, of middle size, crook'd Nose, fair Complexion, thick Lips, and short sandy Hair, his Knees bend in, and Feet stand out: Had on when he went away, a good felt Hat, two linsey wolsey strip'd Jackets, one without sleeves, and the other with, leather Breeches, and a pair of Trowsers over them, a good pair of white yarn Stockings, and good Shoes. Took with him a little sorrel Horse, with a good russet Hunting-Saddle, a good snaffle Briddle, and a hair Halter.*

Whoever takes up the said Lad, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by* Lodowick Debler.

Just Published, a Third Edition, of POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, for the Year 1740. Containing besides the usual Mattets, many pleasant Verses, merry Jokes and wise Sayings, with a Letter to the Author from *Titan Leeds*, deceas'd; also Dr. *Tennent's* infallible Method of Cure in the Pleurisy by the Seneka Rattle-Snake Root.

Note. As the Plant is very plainly described, and may be found in *Pensilvania*, the *Jerseys*, *New-York*, &c. and as the Method of using it is particularly laid down, it is not doubted but this Almanack may be a Means of saving the Lives of Thousands. Sold by *B. Franklin* at the *New Printing-Office*, *Market street*. Price 5*s.* 6*d.* per Dozen, or 5*d.* Single.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, Executors of *Humphry Murrey*, Deceased, the following Tracts of Land, *viz.*

625 Acres on a Branch of *Delaware*, called *Leoglan* in *Amwel* Township, *Hunterdon* County, and Province of *West-New-Jersey*, near *John Reading*, Esq; who has a Power to dispose of the same.

1420 Acres near *Whipaney*, in the County and Province aforesaid, inquire of *John Budd*, Esq; who lives near the Land.

500 Acres in *Limerick* Township, *Philadelphia* County, and Province of *Pennsylvania*, about 30 Miles from the City.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Humphry Murrey*, deceased, are desired forthwith to pay off their Bonds, and the Ballances of their Accounts, or they may expect Suits to be commenced against them, by

William Allen and *Edward Shippen.*

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the Ship *Nelly*, from *Bristol*, some likely Servant Men, West Country born, whose Times are to be disposed of very reasonably, by *John Inglis*.

N. B. To be Sold by said *Inglis* Muscovado, Clay'd and Lump Sugars, very reasonably.

TO BE SOLD,

THree fourth Parts of an Iron Work and Grist-Mill scituate within half a Mile of *Burdens-Town*, in the County of *Burlington*, lying about the Distance of a small Mile up a Navigable Creek which emptys it self into *Delaware* River close by said *Burdens-Town*; whereby the Water Carriage up and down that River, is rendered very commodious: Together with three fourths of 17 Acres of Land and of 3 Acres of Meadow, purchased for Iron Ore. Also a Coal House and many other Necessaries for carrying on the said Work, tho' now somewhat out of Repair. Any Person inclined to purchase the same, may apply to *Samuel Bustill* of *Burlirgton* and *John Cox* of *Trenton*, Attorneys at Law, two of the Executors of *Daniel Cox*, Esq; deceased, who are impowered to sell the same, where they may be inform'd of the Title and Conditions of Sale.

N. B. Mr. *Thomas Potts*, who owns the other quarter Part of the Premises, will be inclined to sell with the said Executors on reasonable Terms.

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